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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

COLD WAR

West Weighs Malenkov 'Peace' Gesture. Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov said Mar. 15 in an inaugural address to the USSR Supreme Soviet [see p. 85L] that "there is not one disputed or undecided question that cannot be decided by peaceful means on the basis of the mutual understanding of interested countries." The Soviet deputies cheered when he added, "This is our attitude toward all states, among them the USA." He promised to carry on with all programs launched by the late Joseph Stalin, including "the tested policy of preserving & strengthening peace" in foreign affairs and domestic measures for "building a Communist society in our country." [See p. 75C-D]

Press Officer Lincoln White of the U.S. State Dept. commented Mar. 16 that Malenkov must support his "words" with peaceful "acts." U.S. delegate Ernest A. Gross told the UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. in New York Mar. 18 that Malenkov could prove the sincerity of his "peace" talk by having his UN delegation negotiate "constructively" for disarmament through the UN. Gross asked Russian delegate Georgi N. Zarubin to obtain a "considered reply of the Soviet Govt." to the challenge. [See p. 57M; Vol. XII, 294L]

Pres. Eisenhower said in his news conference Mar. 19 that he would go half-way to respond to sincere peace gestures from Moscow but that no direct approach to the U.S. had been made by Malenkov's new regime. The President remarked pointedly that Malenkov's remarks about "peaceful" settlements were just as welcome as they were sincere. State Dept. officials monitoring Soviet broadcasts had reported Mar. 18 a renewal of harsh anti-American propaganda from Moscow after a period of moderation during Stalin's death and Malenkov's succession to the Premiership. [See pp. 75F-G, 59C-E]

(British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden, addressing the Forgn. Policy Assn. in New York Mar. 12, said the West must not change its Cold War policies because of Stalin's death. He said free nations must [1] be ready to negotiate for an East-West settlement whenever the Communists refrained from using such negotiations for propaganda purposes and [2] continue to fight only a "partial" war in Korea.) [See pp. 82G-H, 42N]

Plane Incidents. An exchange of fire by U.S. & Soviet planes off Kamchatka Peninsula, Siberia disclosed by the USAF Mar. 18 was the 4th incident since Joseph Stalin's death of Red fliers firing on Allied planes in Germany & the North Pacific. Pres. Eisenhower said in a news conference Mar. 19 he saw no new pattern of Red aggressiveness in the series of incidents.

The Kamchatka incident occurred Mar. 14 when a Siberian MIG-15 jet fighter pilot fired on a U.S. RB-50 bomber flying a weather reconnaissance mission 25 mi. off the Kamchatka coast. The AF said its plane, based in Fairbanks, Alaska, returned fire after the MIG shot at it without warning but that neither plane was hit. The U.S. filed a diplomatic protest in Moscow Mar. 18 demanding punishment of the Soviet flier involved and assurance of no repetition of the incident. [See Vol. XII, p. 349K-L]

In Germany, Gen. Vasily I. Chuikov, chairman of the Soviet Control Comm., expressed regret Mar. 19 over the deaths of 7 British fliers (2 injured survivors died in hospitals) whose Lincoln bomber was downed by Soviet jets near the British-Soviet zone border Mar. 12. He contended that the British plane had violated the Soviet zone by flying outside the Berlin-Hamburg air corridor but offered to confer with British High Comm. Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick to avoid future "misunderstandings" and "regrettable" air incidents. British Prime Min. Winston Churchill told Commons Mar. 17 the Lincoln may have strayed from the corridor but that Soviet planes pursued it into British zone before they "mercilessly" shot it down. The British Air Ministry announced Mar. 14 it would arm RAF planes making training flights over Germany so they could defend themselves. Britain also disclosed Mar. 13 that Russian fighters had fired tracer bullets harmlessly at a British European Airways airliner Mar. 12 when it strayed from the Berlin-Munich air corridor. [See p. 75M]

The U.S. sent Czechoslovakia a note Mar. 13 warning that "necessary" defensive measures would be taken if the Czechs repeated the "provocative" incident of Mar. 10 in which they shot down an American Thunderjet inside the U.S. zone. A detachment of faster F-86 Sabrejets was transferred from Britain to Fuerstenfeldbruck by the USAF Mar. 17. [See p. 75L]

The U.S. served a new demand on Hungary & Russia Mar. 17 for $637,894.11, plus interest, for a USAF cargo plane impounded in Hungary 16 months ago. The demand included damages & $123,605.15 paid by the U.S. to ransom its crew. [See Vol. XII, p. 396D]

Gottwald Dies. The death of Czech Pres. Klement Gottwald, 56, at Hradcany Palace in Prague Mar. 14 was announced that day by the Czech Govt., 24 hours after it had reported him ill of pneumonia & pleurisy. The Prague radio indicated that he became ill during his trip to Moscow for the funeral Mar. 9 of Joseph Stalin, where he took the most prominent place of all European satellite Red leaders present. The Czech Communist Party & Govt. patterned tributes to Gottwald and his funeral in Prague Mar. 19 after those accorded Stalin in the USSR. Western Govts. & the UN observed about the same formalities of sending condolences as in Stalin's case. Soviet Defense Min. Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin and Czech Premier Antonin Zapotocky & Vice Premier William Siroky spoke at Gottwald's funeral. He was buried in the Vitkov Natl. Monument in Prague. [See p. 75F-H]

Gottwald, Czech Communist leader since 1928, led coup d'état staged by the party Feb. 23-25, 1948. Became Czech President June 14, 1948 after the late Eduard Benes resigned. Born Nov. 23, 1896 in Dedidocz, Moravia, son of peasant. Apprentice carpenter while in teens. Served as Austrian Army artillery sergeant in Russia, Bessarabia, Italy during World War I. Joined Czech CP in 1921, became secretary general in 1928, member of Parliament in 1929. Spent World War II in Moscow editing newspaper for Czechs in Soviet Army. Became Czech Vice Premier after war, Premier in a coalition Govt. after CP won 38% plurality in Czech elections in May 1946. Moscow interrupted his move in 1947 to take Czechoslovakia into U.S.-sponsored Marshall Plan. However, he retained CP leadership and, with Soviet backing, forced Benes to accept a regime composed entirely of Communists & their collaborators the following year. Gottwald triumphed in 2-yr. feud with Czech CP Secy. Gen. Rudolf Slansky last year when Slansky & other "Zionist traitors" were hanged. Gottwald was short, thick-set, heavy pipe smoker & drinker, lived luxuriously, was father-in-law of Czech Defense Min. Alexei Cepicka. [See p. 75E; Indexes Vols. VI-XII]

(The Czech Govt. was reorganized on Russian lines Feb. 2 when Gottwald formed a Cabinet Presidium [principal executive group] consisting of Premier Antonin Zapotocky & these Deputy Premiers: Security Min. Karol Bacilek, Defense Min. Cepicka, ex-Info. Min. Vaclav Kopecky, ex-Eductn. Min. Zdenek Nejedly, ex-Forgn. Min. William Siroky, ex-Church Affairs Min. Zdenek Fierlinger and Antonin Novotny & Jindrich Uher, deputy CP general secretaries. New ministerial appointments: Forgn.—Vaclav David, a former

Week in Headlines

International. *Malenkov said all disputes with U.S. could be settled peacefully; Eisenhower asked Reds prove sincerity. US revealed new Soviet-American plane incident off Siberia. West German Lower House ratified EDC, peace contract. Czech Pres. Klement Gottwald died. Marshal Tito visited Britain.*

United States. *Eisenhower proposed Cabt. rank for FSA. Taft favored firing all Voice of America employes; McCarthy continued Voice & State Dept. probe. Tactical atomic weapon, civilian defenses tested in Nevada. Last price curbs ended. NL Boston Braves were moved to Milwaukee.*

CP secretary; School Affairs & Enlightenment—Ernest Sykorda; Universities—Ladislav Stoll; Building Materials—Josef Kysely; Heavy Industry—Karel Polacek; Fuel—Vallav Pokorny; Energy—Bohumil Sramek; Agri.—Marek Smida; Forestry—Julius Duris; Without Portfolio—Julius Maurer, ex-Heavy Industry Minister. New commissions: Art, Kiri Taufer chairman; Forgn. Cultural Relations, Dr. Josef Urbanek chairman. A 3d commission was established for printing, publishing, phonograph recordings & films.) [See Vol. XII, p. 390E-F]

Bundestag Ratifies EDC. The European Defense Community treaty & West German peace contract were ratified Mar. 19 by the West German Bundestag (lower house of Parliament). The Bundestag voted 224-165 (2 abstentions) to ratify the EDC and became the first Parliamentary body in any of the 6 member countries to complete action on it. The peace contract was approved by 226-164 (2 abstentions). Both were subject to action by the Bundesrat (upper house). A test of the EDC's compatibility with the West German Constitution, which did not provide for rearming, also was pending in the Fed. Constitutional Court in Bonn.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, 77, won Bundestag approval of the pacts despite the opposition of Social Dems., who cast 139 votes against them, and some rightwing nationalists. 3,000 Communists ordered to Bonn from Ruhr cities to demonstrate against the pacts Mar. 19 were quelled by police. [See pp. 58G, 9F-H]

Tito Visits Britain. Yugoslav Pres. Marshal Tito arrived in London Mar. 16 aboard the Yugoslav naval training ship *Galeb* on the first visit ever paid Britain by the head of a Communist state. He landed at Westminster Pier on the Thames opposite the Houses of Parliament and was welcomed by Prime Min. Winston Churchill, Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden & the Duke of Edinburgh. Tito said on arrival that Britons should regard Yugoslavs as "staunch allies" and that both peoples were "striving toward the same ends." He lunched with Queen Elizabeth II Mar. 17 and conferred with Churchill & Eden on his knowledge of new Soviet Premier Malenkov, with whom Tito last had personal dealings during a Tito-Stalin conference in Moscow in 1946.

2 Meteor jet pilots were killed when their planes collided in flight during an RAF demonstration for Tito at Duxford Mar. 18. 4 men had been killed Mar. 11 when 3 RAF carrier-based planes crashed after saluting Tito as he sailed past Gibraltar. Britain took heavy precautions in London to shield Tito from hostile acts by pro-Soviet Communists, Roman Catholics & followers of exiled King Peter II, who was living in London. The Vatican radio expressed regret Mar. 10 over Tito's visit to London and said he must be counted "among present-day persecutors of religion & of the Church." [See p. 10B; Vol. XII, 411K]

(Col. Gen. Peko Dapcevic, Yugoslav Army Chief of Staff, arrived in Washington Mar. 12 for a 2-week tour of American military installations to study U.S. Army organization & training methods. [See p. 76H-J] . . . The Yugoslav Fed. Exec. Council decided Mar. 13 to postpone national elections due May 24 until an unspecified date in the fall.) [See p. 76J]

Trade for Sanders Rejected. British Prime Min. Winston Churchill reaffirmed Mar. 17 his refusal to ransom Edgar Sanders from imprisonment in Hungary by giving the Communists custody of Lee Meng, 25, Malayan woman terrorist. Her death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the Sultan of Perak in Ipoh, Malaya Mar. 9. Churchill said Britain was putting economic pressure on Hungary and would "persevere" to obtain Sanders' release by "other methods." [See p. 67M]

KOREA

Knowland Asks Steps vs. China, Russia. A total blockade of the coast of Red China and an American move to have Russia condemned by the UN as "a supporter of aggression" in the Far East were demanded by U.S. Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) in a speech to the Senate Mar. 16. He said UN members who had recognized the Chinese Red Govt. should be asked to withdraw recognition. His views were opposed by Sen. John S. Cooper (R., Ky.), who said steps asked by Knowland "could really lead to outright war with Russia," and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.), Senate minority leader, who said the U.S. was not prepared militarily to back up such "tough" talk. Pres. Eisenhower said in a news conference Mar. 19 he would neither indorse nor criticize Knowland's suggestions but didn't want to do anything necessarily provocative in the Far East. (British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden rejected Laborite demands in the House of Commons Mar. 17 that Britain vote to seat Red China in the UN. Eden said the Chinese Reds were "in full aggression against the UN and shooting down our troops.") [See p. 76A, D]

Warfare. The heaviest Korean land battle in recent months occured Mar. 17 when 1,000 Chinese Reds attempted to break through the UN defense position at Little Gibraltar on the western front near Yonchon. The U.S. 8th Army reported a Chinese advance wiped out and the enemy force "virtually annihilated." Heroes of the battle: a lieutenant colonel (identity not disclosed) who led a successful counterattack by UN troops against the Reds; Pvt. Courtney L. Stanley, 19, of Mansfield, La., a Negro soldier under fire the first time, who saved the colonel's life by killing 8 Reds & fighting off as many others in front of a bunker where the officer lay wounded. Stanley was given the Silver Star Mar. 19 by Maj. Gen. James C. Fry, U.S. Army 2d Div. commander, and recommended for a higher decoration. U.S. 5th AF reports on plane losses in dogfights incidental to UN air raids on North Korea: at least one Red MIG-15 the week ended Mar. 6 (the Allies lost 3 planes to other causes); at least 12 MIGs vs. 2 U.S. Sabres the week ended Mar. 13 (3 Allied planes lost to other causes). [See p. 66J-L]

Casualties. The U.S. reported Mar. 18 its Korean casualties totaled 131,244 (23,209) Mar. 13. 2 men were killed and 15 injured Mar. 6 when a bomb dropped accidentally by a Navy plane struck the U.S. aircraft carrier *Oriskany* off Korea. [See pp. 66L-M, 10L] . . . Australia reported Mar. 13 its Korean casualties totaled 1,277 (217 dead). [See Vol. XII, p. 150C]

Adlai E. Stevenson visited Korea Mar. 14-18 and said at the end of his tour he was impressed "with the infinite difficulties that this cruel war presents." He praised the South Koreans, said it was "senseless" for the Chinese to "continue to bleed & die for their Russian masters." He told the Japan-American Society in Tokio Mar. 12 there should be "a community of Pacific nations to balance the great free community of European nations." He called on Emperor Hirohito Mar. 19 after his return from Korea. [See p. 75G] . . . **USAF Col. Royal N. Baker,** 34, of McKinney, Tex. ended his 127-mission combat tour in Korea Mar. 13 as the leading known jet-plane ace in the history of aerial warfare: 12 Red MIG-15 jet fighters shot down, one probably destroyed, one damaged. He also downed a propellor-driven LA-9 light bomber. The 5th AF said his 12th MIG downed Mar. 13 was the 600th destroyed during the Korean war. [See Vol. XII, p. 45F] . . . **AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott** returned to Washington Mar. 9 after a tour of USAF bases in Korea, Formosa, Okinawa & Alaska. [See p. 59P] . . . **Congressional Medal of Honor** (first presented by Pres. Eisenhower) was conferred Mar. 12 on Marine Cpl. Duane E. Dewey, 21, of Muskegon & South Haven, Mich., who fell on a live grenade to save his comrades. [See p. 2M]

UNITED NATIONS

Deadlock on Secretary. The UN Security Council, meeting in secret session in New York Mar. 13, rejected the first 3 candidates for UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie's post and asked that the Big 5 powers meet privately in an effort to end the deadlock. Carlos P. Romulo received 5 of the required 7 votes. Polish Forgn. Min. Stanislaw Skezeszewski got one (Russia's). Gen. Assembly Pres. Lester B. Pearson of Canada then received 9 votes but was blocked by Russia's 58th UN veto. [See Vol. XII, p. 311D]

In a conference Mar. 18 among U.S., Soviet, British, French & Chinese Nationalist delegates, Soviet Amb. Valerian A. Zorin said the USSR would accept Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit or Sir Benegal N. Rau of India as Secretary General. Zorin formally nominated Mme. Pandit in a secret Council meeting Mar. 19 but she failed to win recommendation. Vote as reported unofficially: Russia & Lebanon for, Natl. China opposed, others abstaining. [See p. 76F]

U.S., Russia Score Economic Report. The Secretariat of the UN Economic Comm. for Europe was accused in Geneva Mar. 16 of both overrating and understating the pace of economic development in Russia & East European countries, compared to industrial progress in Western nations. The Secretariat had reported Mar. 5 in a survey of postwar European economy that Russia's industrial capacity might become, by 1960, "equal or superior" to the combined capacity of the 7 most industrialized nations of West Europe if present rates of expansion were maintained. The U.S. said the Secretariat was unduly pessimistic about progress in the West and unduly optimistic about Communist

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development. Russia charged that the report vastly understated East Europe's development rate. [See p. 36D; Vol. XII, 264H-J]

The Soviet bloc also attacked Exec. Secy. Gunnar Myrdal Mar. 11 for permitting informal consultations between ECE experts and members of Marshall Plan groups in Paris & the European Coal & Steel Community in Luxembourg. Myrdal offered to establish a similar relationship with intergovernmental bodies on East European economic planning. [See Vol. XII, p. 200D]

The ECE Mar. 11 scheduled trade talks between Western & Communist nations for Apr. 13 in Geneva. Belgium, Britain, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Russia, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland & Ukraine planned to participate. [See p. 51L]

Collective Measures Com. was extended to 1955 and asked to continue its study of possible UN action against future aggressors by a 50-5 vote of the Gen. Assembly Mar. 17. The Soviet bloc opposed the extension and India & Indonesia abstained. The Assembly also appealed to Russia & its satellites to repatriate 3,000 Greek war prisoners captured by Communist guerrillas during the Greek civil war. [See Vol. XII, pp. 311E-F, 277E, 3A] . . . **France** was accused by 14 Asian & African nations Mar. 16 of intensifying "repressive" measures in Morocco & Tunisia. The Asian-Arab bloc asked Assembly Pres. Lester B. Pearson's intercession to stop the execution of 13 Tunisian Nationalists. [See 45C; XII, 410K]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Proposes Cabinet-Rank FSA. Pres. Eisenhower submitted to Congress Mar. 12 a reorganization plan to transform the Fed. Security Agency into a Cabinet rank Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. A joint resolution to implement the reorganization was passed by 291-85 House vote Mar. 18 and sent to the Senate. The resolution provided that the plan would take effect 10 days after adoption by the Senate & approval by the President. (Reorganization plans normally become effective 60 days after submission unless either house of Congress rejects them.)

Pres. Eisenhower's Reorg. Plan No. 1 was basically the same FSA proposal submitted by ex-Pres. Truman in 1950 and rejected by the House. Rep. John Bell Williams (D., Miss.), an opponent of the plan, pointed out Mar. 18 that the same Republicans who backed the Eisenhower proposal had rejected the Truman plan in 1950, when all House Republicans present & voting except Rep. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) had voted against it. Republicans indicated that they had changed their minds because (1) the Eisenhower proposal provided for appointment of a leading private physician as Special Asst. Secy. for Health & Medical Affairs and (2) FSA Admin. Oveta Culp Hobby rather than ex-FSA Admin. Oscar R. Ewing would become Secy. of Health, Education & Welfare. Williams charged that the new health-medical affairs post was "a price paid" for American Medical Assn. support.

The new department would have an undersecretary and 2 assistant secretaries. A provision that the Social Security Commissioner would require Senate confirmation was reported to be a method of forcing out Social Security Comm. Arthur J. Altmeyer, national health insurance advocate, who had been given civil service status in 1949. Other current key FSA officials would be permitted to remain in office for 60 days while changes were made. The Eisenhower plan, like the Truman one, ignored a Hoover Comm. proposal that the Public Health Service be removed from the FSA and put into a new United Medical Admin. along with continental general & station hospitals of the armed forces, Veterans Admin. hospitals and non-military hospitals of the Panama Canal Zone. Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge told the Senate & House Govt. Operations Committees Mar. 16 that the Eisenhower plan would increase administrative costs by $32,500 a year. [See Vol. XII, p. 412E-F; X, 220N]

Wins AMA Backing. Pres. Eisenhower won the AMA House of Delegates' qualified approval of his FSA plan by assuring it Mar. 14 that he opposed national health insurance. "I don't like the word 'compulsory'; I am against the word 'socialized'," he said. He asserted his "faith" that "the medical profession will provide the kind of services our country needs better, with the cooperation & the friendship of the Administration, rather than its direction or any attempt on its part to be the big 'Pooh-Bah' in this particular field." The AMA House, which had been holding a special meeting in Washington to consider the FSA plan, then voted that the Eisenhower proposal was "a step in the right direction." [See pp. 28H, 6E]

On Cutting Taxes. Pres. Eisenhower, in a speech before the Commerce Dept.'s Business Advisory Council Mar. 18, reiterated his stand against cutting taxes until the budget was balanced but conceded that it was possible to "reform taxes." "Unless we balance the budget there will never be any lowering of taxes because . . . an unbalanced budget is the greatest possible spur to a continued cheapening of our money," he said. With "a balanced budget in sight, a proved capability," however, reduction of revenues would be permissible, he indicated. U.S. security programs put the nation "in a position that allows no slackening up," he said. The Korean war, he revealed, "has never been a budget drain" because "the hope has always been that it would be over in another 3 months and therefore there has never been any money in our budget" for it. It was financed largely by "borrowings from other commitments." [See p. 52B-C]

Keeps Yacht. The Navy revealed Mar. 11 that Pres. Eisenhower had decided to keep the 243-ft. Presidential yacht *Williamsburgh* for confidential conferences. The yacht was operated by a 150-man crew for about $600,000 a year. [See Vol. XII, p. 1F]

INVESTIGATIONS

State Dept. & 'Voice' Probed. Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft declared in a CBS-TV interview in Washington Mar. 15 that State Secy. John Foster Dulles should fire everybody employed by the Voice of America "and begin all over again from scratch." He said the Voice "was full of fellow travelers" and Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) was "very helpful & constructive" in investigating it. [See p. 60J-K]

Dulles had issued Feb. 27 a statement welcoming "any disclosures resulting from Congressional inquiries that will help make" the State Dept. "more competent, loyal & secure." But he insisted that "policies or procedures" were not "being dictated by other than the responsible officers of the State Dept. itself." He said he was "prepared to defend what I know to be sound & defensible" but not "blindly to defend a situation which was created under my predecessors and which I have taken office with a mandate to change." [See p. 69F]

McCarthy, criticized for allegedly harming State Dept. morale, said Feb. 27 that "the only people whose morale is low are those who have something to fear and who don't want to see the light approaching their dark corner." He said he had heard that morale of "the really good Americans" in the State Dept.—"the ones who have been opposed to Soviet Russia & the Acheson policies"—was "at an all-time high." [See p. 60E-H]

Kaplan's Suicide. Voice of America radio engineer Raymond Kaplan, 42, who committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a truck in Cambridge, Mass. Mar. 3, said in a note left for his wife (released Mar. 6) that he feared he would be "the patsy for any mistakes," such as the selection of Washington & North Carolina sites for Voice radio transmitters. He said he had picked "2 possibilities" of better sites in California but was overruled by Gen. "Stover" (presumably Brig. Gen. Frank Stoner, who had testified that he agreed to the controversial Washington site) [see p. 53A]. Kaplan said he feared he would "be continuously harried & harassed"—"once the dogs are set on you, everything you have done since the beginning of time is suspect." McCarthy said Mar. 7 that his Senate Investigations Subcom. had found no evidence of "any wrongdoing" in Kaplan's record and had not planned to call him as a witness.

McCarthy Hearings. McCarthy's Investigations Subcom., opening televised hearings in New York Feb. 28, heard Voice officials Gerald Dooher & Dr. Sidney Glazer assail Reed Harris, deputy administrator of the State Dept.'s Intl. Information Admin., for ordering a halt to Hebrew broadcasts to Israel in Dec. 1952 when Soviet anti-Semitism made them especially effective. The order was rescinded before it took effect.

Voice official James F. Thompson testified Feb. 28 that Ed Schechter & Theodore Kaghan, who he said had failed to receive security clearance for Voice jobs, later had been given important jobs by the U.S. High Comm. in Germany. (Schechter & Kaghan denied from Germany that they knew anything about having been rejected by the Voice for security reasons.)

Harris, testifying in Washington, said Mar. 3 that Schechter & Kaghan had been investigated and had received full security clearance. McCarthy questioned Harris, 43, about a book, *King Football: the Vulgarization of the American College*, which Harris had written at 21. The book backed the right of Communists to

teach and disparaged the institution of marriage. Harris said he "wrote [it] in 3 weeks and have regretted [it] ever since," declared that he had repudiated his youthful views as expounded in the book and opposed allowing Communists to teach. He repeatedly attacked McCarthy for unfairness, "inuendos" & "aspersions." Harris testified Mar. 4 that the decision to halt the Hebrew broadcasts had been made in July, 1952, before Soviet anti-Semitism became an important issue, and that he had rescinded the order without persuasion. He said the cut was for budget reasons and because those specific broadcasts had been relatively ineffective. Donald Henderson, ex-secy. of the Distributive, Processing & Office Workers, testified Mar. 5 that he had known Harris at Columbia U. 21 years ago but he refused, on self-incrimination grounds, to tell whether he knew him as a Communist. [See Vol. XII, p. 402A]

Roger Lyons, director of Voice religious programs, flew from New York to Washington Mar. 2 to testify that "I am not an atheist, I am not an agnostic, I believe in God." He denied statements by Dr. John Cocutz, Voice official who told the subcommittee earlier Mar. 2 that Lyons had once said he was an atheist. Later Mar. 2, Mrs. Alice Patricia Shephard, also a Voice employe, testified that in 1945 or 1946 "he had no belief in God."

Radio engineer Glenn D. Gillett hinted in Mar. 12 testimony that "sabotage" may have been involved in a decision to build the Army's counter-propaganda radio transmitter tower in Vienna 450 ft. high instead of 900 ft. as he had recommended. The decision, he said, cut "listenability" about 75%. McCarthy introduced a telegram indicating that the height was cut after British authorities complained that a 900-ft. tower would be an aviation hazard. Other witnesses during the hearings assailed allegedly intentional waste of money on inefficient land & sea radio transmitters and accused Voice editors of toning down anti-Communist scripts.

Dr. Julius H. Hlavaty, chrmn. of the Mathematics Dept. of New York's Bronx High School of Science, testified Mar. 13 that he had not been a Communist when he made a Voice broadcast to his native Czechoslovakia in 1952 nor during 1949-52, but he refused, on self-incrimination grounds, to say whether he had been a Communist Party member before then.

Troup Matthews, Voice editor, denied Feb. 26 in a UP interview charges made against him by Nancy Lenkeith in McCarthy subcommittee hearings. He denied that he sympathized with Karl Marx' views or that he had tried to recruit Miss Lenkeith into a "free love" collective community. [See p. 60G]

Other State & Information Developments. In a 3d revision of its policy on use of the works of Communist authors, the State Dept. Mar. 18 authorized the Voice & other overseas information agencies to use "Communist material" to "expose Communist propaganda or refute Communist lies." Such works, however, were not to be used "in a manner to lend undue emphasis to Communist personalities &/or their statements." The department simultaneously barred from its overseas information libraries "the works of all Communist authors" and "any publicationtion which continually publishes Communist propaganda." McCarthy called it "a good, sensible order" and "complimented" Dulles for issuing it. [See p. 60E]

William Heimlich, who was allegedly "forced" to resign as director of the Army's RIAS (Radio in American Sector) in Germany in 1949 because of "incompetency," was reported Mar. 17 to have been hired by Chrmn. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) of a Senate Forgn. Relations subcommittee to investigate his old office and other U.S. information activities in Germany. Heimlich said in Frankfort-on-the-Main Mar. 18 that he had resigned in "a dispute over policy and the policy I advocated was eventually upheld, but I had to leave to get it enforced." *Charlotte* (N.C.) *Observer* publisher Ralph Nicholson, Heimlich's ex-boss in Germany, said Mar. 18 that Heimlich was "in effect fired by me" as not "competent."

The State Dept. announced Mar. 13 that it had fired 16 employes as "moral deviates" and 5 as security risks since the Eisenhower Admin. took office. [See Vol. XII, p. 97E]

Probers' Tactics Assailed. Freedom House urged Pres. Eisenhower & Republican leaders Mar. 15 "to check the irresponsible tactics of Sen. [Joseph R.] McCarthy" & the "character butchering" by Congressional committees. It noted that "some men whose own integrity has been challenged by responsible authority" were investigating others, warned that U.S. freedom was being whittled away by "probes which slander the innocent and fail to clarify the crucial distinction between conspiratorial conduct . . . and independent thought & the search for truth" [see Vol. XII, p. 319C]. (Sumner Welles was reelected Freedom House pres. Mar. 13 [see Vol. XII, pp. 68P, 359E-F]. Dr. Harry D. Gideonse was elected chrmn. [see p. 77N-P]. Vice presidents elected: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche [see Vol. XII, p. 410L], Leo Cherne [see Vol. XI, p. 59H] and the Rev. George B. Ford.)

Investigative tactics were also criticized at conferences of the Natl. Education Assn. in Chicago Mar. 5-7 and of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in Atlantic City Mar. 13-16. Rockefeller Foundation Pres. Dean Rusk told the NEA Mar. 5 that "the charge of heresy is being revived in concealed form for political advantage" [see Vol. XII, p. 62L-M]. An NEA resolution adopted Mar. 7 called for protection of the innocent and of "fundamental rights & dignity of the individual" in loyalty investigations [see Vol. XII, p. 219P]. The CCAR's Comm. on Justice & Peace Mar. 16 denied that "individual freedom must be abrogated in the interests of national security" and warned that "uninhibited witch hunts & spurious investigations" of education were a greater danger to freedom than a few Communist teachers. [See Vol. IX, p. 216D]

Chrmn. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) of the House Judiciary subcommittee investigating the Justice Dept. announced Mar. 12 the adoption of subcommittee rules to protect witnesses & other individuals whose reputations may be attacked at public hearings. He urged their adoption by other investigating units. The rules gave accused persons the right to answer charges, curbed the "badgering" of witnesses and permitted them to "be accompanied by counsel." [See Vol. XII, p. 422A]

COMMUNISM

Deportation & Loyalty Proceedure. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. told the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in New York Mar. 17 that the FBI was investigating 10,000 naturalized citizens & 12,000 aliens for possible deportation as subversive. Deportation of 280 CP leaders had already been ordered, he revealed. Brownell, explaining new loyalty proceedures, said a Govt. employe "may be loyal in his own mind, but still, because of personal habits of conduct, a background of carelessness, negligence or failure to observe reasonable rules of security, he is in fact a security risk and therefore not acceptable." (Brownell Feb. 4 had ordered detailed reports of receipts & expenditures by groups required to register under the Subversive Activities Act.) [See p. 68F-G]

Among recent deportation actions: A deportation warrant against Mrs. Earl Browder was issued Feb. 25 and served on her in Yonkers, N.Y. Feb. 26 [see Vol. XII, p. 313G]. Canadian-born radio writer Reuben Ship, 36, was ordered deported in Los Angeles Jan. 12; he had been called a Communist at House Un-American Activities Com. hearings [see Vol. XI, p. 309A-B]. Immigration officials revealed in Los Angeles Mar. 5 that Dr. Tsien Hsue-shen, Calif. Inst. of Technology rocket expert ordered deported to China, had been ordered not to leave bcause his deportation would be "inimical to the best interests" of the U.S. [See Vol. XII, p. 428J-K]

High Court Rulings. The Supreme Court refused, 7-2, Mar. 16 to rule on a Michigan law requiring Communists & sympathizers to register with the state police and barring Communists from candidacy for election. The high court said it would not act until state courts had interpreted the statute [see Vol. X, pp. 358A-B, 270D]. (A Georgia law providing penalties for subversive or "other unlawful acts" was signed by Gov. Herman Talmadge Feb. 25.) [See XII, p. 372A] The court Mar. 9 ruled, 6-3 (Justices Frankfurter, Black & Douglas dissenting), that the Army was justified in refusing a commission to an inducted psychiatrist who refused to tell whether he was or had been a Communist. Justice Jackson said that Dr. Stanley J. Orloff, the psychiatrist involved, had been barred from giving drugs to Army men since some might have military information which he presumably could get from them while they were under the influence of the drugs. (Army Reserve Maj. Wallace Haynes Spradling, 45, got a 5-yr. jail sentence in Louisville, Ky. Jan. 5 for having falsely denied he was ever a Communist when he applied for a Navy job in 1951.) [See Vol. XII, p. 421D] Deportation of Refugio Roman Martinez, Mexican who admitted having been a CP member 21 years ago, was upheld by a 4-4 Supreme Court ruling Jan. 12 [see Vol. XII. p. 390A]. (The court Mar. 9, by a 7-0 vote, cleared Dr. Edward A. Rumely of contempt-of-Congress charges stemming from his refusal to tell the House Lobby Com. who financed his Com. for Constitutional Govt.) [See Vol. XII, p. 138D]

'Red Film' Star Quits U.S. Mexican actress Rosaura Revueltas, 32, star of the controversial film *Salt of the Earth*, voluntarily left the U.S. for Mexico Mar. 6. She had been arrested in Silver City, N.M. Feb. 25 on charges that she entered the U.S. illegally Jan. 4. Film star George Negrete, exec. secy. of the Mexican

Natl. Assn. of Actors, had announced in Mexico City Feb. 28 that "every Hollywood actor in Mexico will be suspended and barred from continuing" films under production there unless Miss Revueltas was "freed to continue her work on *Salt of the Earth*." Filming of the movie had been halted by a citizens group in Central, N.M. Mar. 2. An attempt to resume production was prevented Mar. 3 when fist-fighting broke out between cameramen & about 50 Silver City residents. Police & deputies were called out to end the disturbance. Fire damaged the Bayard, N.M. hq. of the Intl. Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, the film's sponsor, Mar. 8 and destroyed the union's Carlsbad, N.M. hq. Mar. 15. [See p. 61F]

Buchman Guilty. Sidney Buchman, 52, ex-Communist & ex-movie writer-producer, was convicted in Washington Mar. 12 of contempt of Congress for ignoring a subpena of the House Un-American Activities Com. Fed. Dist. Judge T. Blake Kennedy fined him $150 Mar. 16, gave him a one-year suspended sentence and put him on probation. [See Vol. XII, p. 161P]

GENERAL

A-Weapon Blast. A relatively small tactical atomic weapon was exploded by U.S. experts at 5:20 a.m. Mar. 17 atop a 300-ft. steel tower at the Yucca Flat, Nev. atomic proving grounds. The nuclear device, designed for use against enemy troops dug in on a broad front, released explosive energy equivalent to 15,000 tons of TNT (5,000 tons less than the force of the Hiroshima bomb, less than 1/10 the power of the U.S.' biggest bombs). Probably the 39th man-made nuclear explosion, it was the 21st at the Nevada site and probably the 35th by the U.S. It was the first of 10 A-blasts (including at least one firing of the world's first atomic canon) scheduled to take place at the Nevada site within 2 months.

850 members of the U.S. 6th Army maneuvered through the area shortly after the detonation. They had weathered the explosion in trenches 2 miles from "ground zero" (the area immediately below the blast center)—closer to the explosion than troops at any previous test. Observers at the site included about 600 Army, Navy, Air Force & Marine personnel and 800 representatives of the press, radio, television & Civil Defense. The blast was seen & heard through TV & radio throughout the U.S.

2 frame houses with basement bomb shelters, erected respectively 3,500 ft. & 7,500 ft. from "ground zero," were badly battered. The nearer one was completely destroyed. 50 autos placed at distances of from less than ½ mile to some 2 miles from the blast center showed effects ranging from complete destruction to little apparent damage. Dummies in the houses & cars gave an indication of the injury human beings could expect if caught by an A-bomb at home, in shelters or in autos.

The effects on military equipment & entrenchments were also tested. The Atomic Energy Comm. exposed an undisclosed number of animals to the blast. (Navy Lt. Robert M. Sinsky, atomic medical researcher, reported in Washington Feb. 28 that there was little danger of blindness from atomic radiation. 154 Hiroshima survivors suffered "radiation cataracts" but "only a very small percentage" had any major vision loss, he said.)

The AEC disclosed Mar. 16 that an underground nuclear explosion had been set off at the Nevada test site—presumably in Nov. 1951. [See Vol. XII, p. 186B; XI, 381D]

Draft Call. Drafting of 53,000 men in May, all for the Army, was ordered Mar. 11. Drafting of 500 physicians & 145 dentists in April (300 physicians & 100 dentists for the Army, the rest for the AF) was ordered Mar. 12. [See p. 68P]

Tuck Named to House. Ex-Gov. William Munford Tuck was nominated by Democrats of Virginia's 5th Congressional Dist. Mar. 7 to the U.S. House seat vacated by ex-Rep. Thomas D. Stanley, a gubernatorial candidate. [See p. 28J; Vol. IX, 351D-E]

Assistance Payments. The *N.Y. Times* reported Mar. 15 that federal payments in cooperation with the states for assistance to the aged, dependent children, the blind & the totally disabled accounted for $1.15 billion of the Fed. Security Agency's $1,811,795,851 budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952. Direct payments cost the Fed. Govt. $783,758,000, states $616,383,000 and local governments $87,464,000. $87,464,000 in administrative costs was split by the Fed. Govt. & the states. 2,634,662 persons received $128,632,515 in old-age assistance in Dec. 1952, when the average monthly payment was $48.82 (averages ranged from $84.22 in Colorado to $26.66 in Alabama). Out of every 1,000 persons in the U.S., 263 were receiving old-age-&-survivors insurance and 201 were receiving public assistance. [See Vol. XII, p. 257K]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Indo-China. The French High Command reported Mar. 18 that French Union commandos had raided Viet Minh installations around Hoabinh, 36 mi. southwest of Hanoi, for 2 days. They destroyed ferries, bridges & supply depots. French & Viet Namese troops Mar. 12-15 repelled a series of Viet Minh attacks 6 mi. northwest of Hue, Annamese capital, the French command said Mar. 15. 400 Viet Minhese were killed, 108 captured. French Union troops killed 641 Viet Minh soldiers in Red River Delta operations since Feb. 23, the French announced Mar. 4. Viet Minh forces were reported Mar. 17 to be massing men & supplies in northern Indo-China. [See Vol. XII, pp. 419D, 403B]

Japan. The Diet's lower house overthrew Premier Shigeru Yoshida's Govt. Mar. 14 by a 229-218 vote of no confidence in which 22 members of Yoshida's Liberal Party joined 3 opposition parties. Yoshida immediately dissolved the Diet and tentatively set national elections for Apr. 19 with his Cabinet acting as caretaker Govt. in the interim. Main opposition to the Yoshida Govt. was caused by its plans to reorganize the police & school systems under a program which Yoshida's foes charged would set the scene for a revival of Japan's prewar police state. Yoshida expelled 34 Liberal Party members Mar. 16. 2 ex-Liberal leaders, Ichiro Hatoyama & ex-Agri. Min. Kozen Hirokawa, began formation of a new Liberal Party. [See p. 70G-H] . . . The Govt.'s Japan Broadcasting Corp. began television broadcasts over Tokyo station JOAK Feb. 1. [See Vol. XII, pp. 418M, 398K] . . . Japan & Norway signed a civil air traffic agreement Feb. 23. [See XII, 407C]

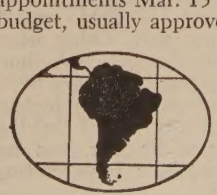
Soviet Union. Reorganization of the USSR Cabinet under Georgi M. Malenkov was indorsed unanimously Mar. 15 by the 1,200-member Supreme Soviet (Parliament) meeting in Moscow. It also formally elected Marshal Klementy E. Voroshilov as Parliamentary Presidium President and heard Malenkov's inaugural speech as Premier [see p. 81B]. Ministers & newly-designated Cabinet ministries (in addition to those listed on p. 74E-M]:

Finance—Arseny G. Zverev*
Agri. (combines former Agri., State Farms, Cotton, Procurement, Forestry)—Alexei I. Koslov†
Culture (combines Higher Eductn., Labor Reserves, Cinema, Coms. on Arts, Radio & Polygraphic Arts)—Panteleimon K. Ponomarenko§
Light & Food Industry (combines Light Indsty., Food Indsty., Meat & Milk Products, Fish)—Alexei N. Kosygin‡
Coal Indsty.—Alexander F. Zasyadko*
Metallurgy (combines Heavy & Light Metallurgy)—Ivan T. Tevosvan*
Oil Indsty.—Nikolai K. Baibakov*
Chemical Indstry.—Sergei Tikhomirov*
Defense Industry (inc. Aircraft)—Dmitri F. Ustinov*
Construction Materials—P. A. Yudin*
Timber & Paper (combined)—Georgi M. Orlov*
Heavy-Indsty. & Machine-Bldg. Plants Construction—Nikolai A. Dygai*
River & Sea Transport (inc. Northern Sea Admin.)—Zosim A. Shashkov*
Transport (inc. Railroads, Auto Transport)—Boris P. Beshchev*
Communications—Nikolai D. Psurtzev*
Public Health—Andrei F. Tretyakov**
Justice—Konstantin P. Gorshenin*
State Control—Vsevolod N. Merkulov*
State Com. for Construction (Chrmn.)—Konstantin M. Sokolov*

*Holdover in Cabinet †New in Cabinet §Ex-member of Communist Party Secretariat ‡Ex-member of CP Politburo **Not Tretyahov as on p. 73B-C

The Cabinet list announced by Malenkov Mar. 15 disclosed that the Soviet Navy Ministry had been abolished and jurisdiction over the Navy assigned to Defense (War) Min. Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin. Interior Min. Lavrenti P. Beria, Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Bulganin and Lazar M. Kaganovich were each given the title of First Deputy Premier (or First Dep. Prime Minister). Forgn. & Internal Trade Min. Anastas I. Mikoyan was designated Deputy Premier (or Dep. Prime Min.). [See p. 74E-G]

(The Supreme Soviet adjourned after approving Malenkov's appointments Mar. 15 without taking action on the annual USSR budget, usually approved at a Parliamentary meeting in March.)



LATIN AMERICA

Cuba. Ex-Treasury Min. Antonio Prío Socarrás, brother of ex-Pres. Carlos Prío Soccarrás, & other officials of the Prío Socarrás administration deposed last year were formally charged in a Havana court Mar. 14 with forging official documents and misappropriating about $20 million of public funds. [See Vol. XII,

p. 424K] . . . The first World Sugar Workers Congress, meeting in Havana Mar. 11-12, asked that workers participate in international sugar conferences, urged establishment of minimum wages & fair working conditions in international sugar agreements and voted to set up an Intl. Sugar Bureau within the framework of the Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions. 20 nations were represented. [See p. 38H]

Mexico. 14 U.S. shrimp boat captains were released by Mexican authorities Mar. 12 after they paid fines of $1,700 for poaching in Mexican waters. [See p. 62K] . . . Import of cotton goods was banned Mar. 17. [See Vol. XII, p. 34N] . . . The Govt. announced Mar. 17 a 6-year $150 million program to irrigate 3,458,000 acres in northwest Mexico near Arizona & California.

Bolivian Govt. canceled Mar. 17 a contract giving an Argentine group a 25-year monopoly on Bolivian tin smelting & other industrial production. [See Vol. XII, p. 298F] . . . **Dominican** Forgn. Min. & Amb.-to-UN Rafael L. Trujillo said Mar. 12 that the Dominican Republic was prepared to admit 100,000 Italian immigrants. [See p. 79C; Vol. XII, 364G] . . . **Ecuador's** Amb.-to-U.S. Ricardo Chiriboga Villagomez, UN delegate Jorge Villagomez Yepes & Amb-to-Mexico José Vincente Trujillo were suspended Mar. 17 as Liberal Party members for not complying with the party's order to resign their posts. [See p. 62K] . . . **Guatemalan** Congress confirmed Mar. 14 temporary appointments of 4 Supreme Court justices named Feb. 6 to succeed judges removed from the court because they had granted an injunction to halt land expropriation. [See p. 62J] . . . **Peru** severed commercial relations with Russia & its satellites, including Communist China, Mar. 13. [See pp. 76C-D, 46H]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

U.S. Price Curbs Die. The U.S.' last price controls expired Mar. 17 when the Office of Price Stabilization discarded price ceilings on steel, machine tools, sulphur, sulphur chemicals, metal cans & scarce metal alloys. OPS Admin. Joseph H. Freehill predicted that abandonment of the curbs would cost the U.S. economy a minimum of $3 billion a year—$1 billion being paid by consumers, $1 billion by the Govt. (mainly for defense items) and $1 billion by industry. He listed these post-decontrol price rises: coffee 8% (retail), rice 10-15%, domestic copper 12-38%, copper scrap 40%, aluminum scrap 35%. Brazilian coffee prices went up the 20-cruzeiro ($1) a sack legal limit to 260 cruzeiros ($13) Mar. 13 following U.S. decontrol of coffee, and prices continued to rise the following week. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, however, that food prices dropped 1% in February, when price curbs on most food items were ended. Beef prices led the decline. [See p. 79G-H]

(Interstate motor carrier freight rates rose 10% in the New York short-haul area and 7% in the other Middle Atlantic states Feb. 16.) [See Vol. XII, p. 155B]

U.S. Rubber Plant Sale Urged. RFC Admin. Harry A. McDonald submitted to Pres. Eisenhower & Congress Mar. 2 a detailed proposal to sell the Govt.'s 29 synthetic rubber plants to private industry by negotiation rather than through sealed, competitive bids. The plants cost the Govt. more than $500 million, had production capacity of 860,000 long tons of general purpose & 90,000 tons of butyl rubber a year. The plan was prepared by Morton E. Yohalem. [See Vol. XII, p. 200K]

Materials. The Office of Defense Mobilization said Mar. 10 that it would end the Controlled Materials Plan June 30 and replace it with a new "Defense Materials System," provided Congress extended the Defense Production Act. The DMS would allot steel, copper & aluminum for defense only. Other users would be free to buy anything left. The Natl. Production Authority Mar. 2 ended requirements that copper users must get 60% of their allotments from domestic refiners & 40% from higher-priced foreign sources [see p. 53G]. The NPA said Feb. 27 that the machine-tool scarcity had ended. It dropped its 2-yr. ban on purchase by non-"priority" industries of machine tools costing more than $1,000. [See Vol. XII, p. 138J]

The Commerce Dept.'s Office of Intl. Trade revealed Mar. 2 that it was not limiting tin exports for the first half of 1953 but was making shipments fulfill national security requirements [see Vol. XII, p. 278C]. The Gen. Services Admin. announced Mar. 6 that it had contracted with 40 Mexican mines for delivery of 230,500 tons of manganese ore in the next 3 years to a processing plant to be built in El Paso, Tex. Price: $19.30 a long ton for 25% ore. It previously had contracted for 50,000 tons of Mexican and more than 1,000,000 tons a year of Brazilian ore in an effort to supply U.S. needs from Western Hemisphere sources. The U.S. formerly had been almost entirely dependent on Russia for manganese [see p. 23F-G]. The Intl. Materials Conf. ended allocation of sulphur Mar. 1, leaving only nickel & molybdenum under control of the 28-nation sharing system. The IMC's staff in Washington was notified that the agency was being liquidated. [See Vol. XII, p. 59B]

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1952	1951	1952	1951
Abbott Laboratories	$8,845,906	$10,360,530	$2.25	$2.76
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	9,097,759	12,997,877	2.02	3.07
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	24,457,855	22,416,813	7.98	8.19
American Can Co.	[a]27,380,494	30,136,771	2.25	2.50
American Enka Corp.	6,063,235	5,601,494	5.42	5.01
American Rad. & Stand. Sanit.	[b]18,180,655	22,027,024	1.78	2.16
American Smelting & Refining Co.	[c]31,635,814	39,742,313	5.35	6.89
American Sugar Refining Co.	7,806,051	7,498,745	10.43	9.74
Babcock & Wilcox Co.	8,689,241	8,004,782	6.16	5.67
Beneficial Loan Corp.	12,632,220	12,479,331	3.62	3.80
Borden Co.	17,667,137	13,080,371	4.11	4.20
Canadian Pacific Ry.	39,078,545	43,307,470	2.61	2.98
Celanese Corp. of America	9,214,367	24,800,263	.77	3.56
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.	5,317,499	5,298,091	11.18	12.28
Coca-Cola Co.	27,274,774	26,123,837	6.38	6.11
Combustion Engrg. Superheater	5,935,009	6,025,260	6.15	6.24
Consolidated Natural Gas Co.	15,441,276	18,562,552	4.19	5.67
Container Corp. of America	10,282,948	12,065,997	5.07	5.91
Continental Oil Co.	38,087,890	41,292,692	3.91	4.25
Duke Power Co.	10,500,440	7,924,622	2.51	1.90
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	224,064,550	220,743,811	4.70	4.64
Electric Auto-Lite Co.	9,789,494	11,162,093	6.55	7.47
Gen. Cable Corp.	5,283,230	5,506,949	2.38	2.48
Gen. Electric Co.	151,719,905	138,116,527	5.26	4.79
Gen. Motors Corp.	[d]558,721,179	[d]506,199,560	6.25	5.63
Harbison-Walker Refractories	6,648,636	6,869,883	4.84	5.01
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	9,647,234	9,131,360	3.81	3.66
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.	25,850,662	25,080,657	8.42	9.19
Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada	6,880,258	5,418,552	.62	.47
Intl. Nickel Co.	58,891,282	62,875,571	3.90	4.17
Link Belt Co.	8,039,915	8,166,453	4.82	4.93
McGraw Electric Co.	7,121,000	6,246,000	7.03	7.40
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.	15,590,497	17,062,182	8.39	9.18
Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.	16,098,995	15,738,452	1.96	1.92
Mountain States Tel. & Tel.	10,169,486	7,065,356	6.82	5.77
Natl. Cash Register	10,133,166	11,455,635	5.14	5.82
Natl. Fuel Gas Co.	5,273,165	4,521,473	1.38	1.19
Natl. Lead Co.	23,060,054	22,993,717	2.06	2.05
N.Y., New Haven & Hart. R.R.	6,080,147	4,012,660	[p]15.45	[p]10.25
Northern Indiana Pub. Svc. Co.	[e]8,471,523	7,769,865	2.33	2.21
Ohio Oil Co.	39,354,021	41,681,663	6.00	6.35
Pabst Brewing Co.	7,749,890	8,721,849	1.90	2.14
Pan Amer. Petroleum & Transp.	20,961,672	24,286,431	4.44	5.14
J. C. Penney Co.	37,170,071	33,465,139	4.52	4.07
Pennsylvania Power & Light	13,476,867	12,616,791	2.45	2.30
Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.	[f]11,362,282	12,276,354	2.17	2.41
Phelps Dodge Corp.	[g]35,026,550	[g]42,977,434	3.35	4.24
Philco Corp.	[h]11,491,207	[h]12,168,046	3.15	3.35
Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal	[e][j]14,866,395	[j]16,039,319	6.86	7.44
Pittsburgh Steel Co.	5,150,034	7,331,599	3.25	5.99
Public Service Co. of Colorado	7,467,154	6,917,607	2.29	2.10
Reynolds Metals Co.	14,731,071	15,837,846	8.71	9.33
Rohm & Haas Co.	[e]5,402,000	6,721,000	5.73	7.48
St. Joseph Lead Co.	9,638,455	13,577,236	3.55	5.00
St. Regis Paper Co.	12,701,977	16,796,034	2.32	3.11
Scott Paper Co.	10,707,346	10,886,311	3.44	3.50
Shawinigan Water & Power	[k]5,193,501	5,045,576	1.91	1.84
Shell Oil Co.	[l]90,872,834	97,020,194	6.75	7.20
Simmons Co.	6,068,419	5,166,521	4.79	4.10
Simpson's Ltd.	[m]5,775,962	[n]3,014,941	[m]1.61	[n].70
Skelly Oil Co.	28,032,692	31,074,985	9.75	10.81
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel.	41,241,980	33,116,824	.....	.....
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.	44,692,905	32,721,150	.....	.....
Standard Oil Co. (Ind.)	119,981,438	148,697,356	7.81	9.71
Standard Oil Co. (N.J.)	[q]518,000,000	528,460,779	8.55	8.72
Union Electric Co. (Mo.)	14,886,000	13,745,347	.....	.....
Union Oil Co. of California	27,579,759	27,295,971	5.07	5.01
Union Tank Car Co.	[r]5,946,928	[r]4,829,425	[r]5.52	[r]4.48
United Air Lines	10,683,820	8,563,097	4.03	3.58
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	10,515,186	11,572,652	2.55	2.81
Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.	8,682,563	9,367,832	4.41	4.76

[a]Including $935,000 carry-back claim of refund of 1951 excess-profits tax [b]After $2,900,000 excess-profits tax refund credit [c]Including $2 million carry-back claim on 1951 excess-profits tax [d]GM's $7,549,154,419 sales for 1952 was a world record; 1952 net included about $30 million of profits reinvested in Canada which had been earned during 1940-50 (largely 1949-50) but deferred because of exchange restrictions; 1951 net was reduced by provision of $35 million to reconvert plants due to defense emergency; 1952 sales included $1.452 billion for defense work; $943 million was provided for 1952 U.S. & foreign taxes, including $158 million for excess-profits tax. [See p. 21G-H; Vol. XII, 98M] [e]Preliminary [f]Including $2,399,627 tax credit [g]After mine depletion [h]After tax credits of $98,000 in 1952, $600,250 in 1951 [j]Not including profits on disposal of property [k]After providing $524,000 for water storage equalization reserve [l]After $3,700,000 tax carry-back credit [m]Yr. Jan. 7, 1953 [n]1952 period [p]On preferred stock [q]Estimated [r]Before deferred tax adjustment; after adjustment, earnings were $4.06 a share in 1952, $3.62 in 1951.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Yeshiva Honors Einstein. Yeshiva U. announced Mar. 15 its new $10 million medical school in New York would be named the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. The announcement was made at a ceremony in Princeton, N.J. honoring Dr. Einstein, who was 74 Mar. 14. (He said at a news conference he had finished work on his Unified Field Theory equation but had not yet proved that it represented "physical truths" in nature as well as being mathematically correct. The theory would establish a law synthesizing gravitation, magnetism & electricity.) [See p. 14H; Vol. XI, 262P; X, 56N]

NEW BOOKS

THE BUFFALO WALLOW: A Prairie Boyhood. By Chas. Tenney Jackson. Newspaperman's pioneer childhood in Nebraska. Feb. 27. (Bobbs-Merrill, 253 pp., $3)†

FIVE GENTLEMEN OF JAPAN by Frank Gibney. "Time's" Tokyo correspondent explains Japanese nation & character. Feb. 16. (Farrar, Straus & Young, 373 pp., $4)†

THE GOOD MAN by Jefferson Young. Sharecropper's story & race relations in Mississippi. Mar. 9. (Bobbs-Merrill, 239 pp., $3)*

THE GREEN MAN by Storm Jameson. Panoramic novel of England during past 25 years. Mar. 4. (Harper, 762 pp., $3.95)*

HOLMES-LASKI LETTERS: The Correspondence of Mr. Justice Holmes & Harold J. Laski, 1916-1935. Ed. by Mark DeWolfe Howe. Foreword by Felix Frankfurter. Letters between American jurist & British economist. Mar. 16. (Harvard U. Press, 2 Vols., 1,650 pp., $12.50)† [See Vol. X, p. 104A]

THE HONEST RAINMAKER by A. J. Liebling. Portrait of Col. John R. Stingo (Jas. A. Macdonald), sportsman. Feb. 23. (Doubleday, 317 pp. $3.50)†

KISS ME AGAIN, STRANGER by Daphne du Maurier. Collection of short horror stories. Mar. 5. (Doubleday, 319 pp. $3.50)*

MY HOST THE WORLD. Vol. III of "Persons & Places." By Geo. Santayana. Posthumous volume of Santayana autobiog. Mar. 9. (Scribners, 149 pp., $3)† [See Vol. XII, p. 315E]

NO STONE UNTURNED: The Story of the Stone of Destiny. By Ian R. Hamilton. Account of theft of Stone of Scone from Westminster Abbey by man who stole it. Mar. 16. (Funk & Wagnalls, $3.75)† [See Vol. XI, p. 133L-M]

O RUGGED LAND OF GOLD by Martha Martin. How woman spent winter alone in Alaska & gave birth to child. Mar. 3. (Macmillan, 223 pp., $3)†

THE OUTSIDER by Richard Wright. Nihilistic story of man who loses sense of moral responsibility. Mar. 18. (Harper, 405 pp., $3.95)*

ROBERT BROWNING: A Portrait. By Betty Miller. New biog. of English poet. Mar. 9. (Scribners, 317 pp., $5)†

THE STONES OF THE HOUSE by Theo. Morrison. First novel by Harvard creative writing prof. About academic scene. Feb. 27. (Viking, 375 pp., $3.50)*

WILLA CATHER: A Critical Biography. By E. K. Brown. Completed by Leon Edel. Biog. of late novelist. Mar. 9. (Knopf, 371 pp., $4)† [See Vol. VII, p. 132F-G]

YOU NEVER LEAVE BROOKLYN by Emanuel Celler. Autobiog. of Brooklyn Congressman. Mar. 4. (John Day, 280 pp., $3.75)† [See Vol. XII, p. 422D]

*Fiction †Non-fiction

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Revival of Shakespeare's play. Staged by Albert Marre. Final presentation of N.Y. City Drama Co.'s 1952-53 season. Cast headed by Luther Adler, Philip Bourneuf, Margaret Phillips, Felicia Montealegre, Paul Stevens, Earle Hyman, Michael Wager. Mar. 4 at City Center. (1-4-2)* Closed Mar. 15 after scheduled 16 performances.

MY 3 ANGELS. Sam & Bella Spewack comedy about 3 convicts in French Guiana prison colony who aid shopkeeper's family in amatory & financial problems. Based on Albert Husson's French play "La Cuisine des Anges." Staged by José Ferrer. Presented by Saint Subber, Rita Allen & Archie Thomson. Cast included Walter Slezak, Will Kuluva, Joan Chandler, Carmen Mathews, Jerome Cowan, Darren McGavin, Henry Daniell, Robt. Carroll, Nan McFarland, Eric Fleming. Mar. 11 at Morosco. (4-3-0)*

PORGY & BESS. Revival of folk opera. Story of crippled Negro's tragic love. Music by Geo. Gershwin. Libretto by DuBose Heyward. Lyrics by Heyward & Ira Gershwin. Based on Dorothy & DuBose Heyward's play "Porgy." Staged by Robt. Breen. Revived by Blevins Davis & Robt. Breen. Cast headed by Cab Calloway, Leslie Scott (alternating with LeVern Hutcherson & Irving Barnes), Leontyne Price (alternating with Urylee Leonardos), John McCurry, Helen Thigpen, Helen Colbert, Moses LaMarr, Georgia Burke, Helen Dowdy. Mar. 10 at Ziegfeld after triumphal engagements in Vienna, Berlin, Paris & London. (6-1-0)* [See Vol. XII, p. 300M-N]

CLOSED

BERNARDINE Feb. 28 after 157 performances. [See Vol. XII, p. 339D]

THE DEEP BLUE SEA Feb. 28 after 132 performances. [See Vol. XII, p. 355B-C]

TWO'S COMPANY Mar. 9 after 90 performances. [See Vol. XII, p. 408N]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 30P]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Herman Benjamin Baruch, 80, ex-U.S. Amb. to Netherlands and Portugal, physician, financier, brother of Bernard M. Baruch; Mar. 15 in Wyandanch, N.Y. [See p. 71P; Vol. IX, 360N]

Dr. Charles E. Beaury, 73, Temple U. pres. 1925-41; Mar. 9 in Philadelphia.

Marc Birkigt, 75, builder of Hispano-Suiza auto & airplane engines & automobiles; Mar. 14 in Versoix, Switzerland.

John Brandt, 67, Natl. Coop. Milk Producers Fed. pres. 1941-49, Land O'Lakes Creameries pres.; Mar. 5, Thief River Falls, Minn.

Allen Tibbals Burns, 77, social worker who aided U.S. immigrants & World War I famine victims, exec. dir. Community Chests & Councils of Amer. 1926-43; Mar. 9 in Ft. Myers, Fla. of heart disease.

Newcomb Carlton, 84, ex-pres. (1914-33) & bd. chrmn. (1933-43) of Western Union Telegraph; Mar. 13 in White Plains, N.Y.

Albert M. Crampton, 53, of Moline, chief justice (R.) of Illinois Supreme Court; Mar. 13 in Springfield (heart attack).

Mrs. Agnes Huntington Cravath, 89, concert & opera singer in 1880s; Mar. 10 in New York.

Charles Gordon Curtis, 92, inventor of steam & gas turbines; Mar. 10 in Central Islip, N.Y.

Mrs. Ethel Mallinckrodt Dorrance, about 75, widow of Campbell Soup pres. John T. Dorrance Sr., reputedly one of wealthiest women in U.S.; Mar. 10 in Palm Beach, Fla.

Capt. Alger Dresel, 64, commander of U.S. Navy dirigibles *Los Angeles, Akron, Macon* in 1930s; Mar. 10 in Newport, R.I.

Homer L. Ferguson, 80, bd. chrmn., ex-pres. (1915-46) of Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.; Mar. 14 in Warwick, Va.

Hayim Greenberg, 63, Education & Culture Dept. director of World Zionist Org.; Mar. 14 in New York.

Louis Guenther, 78, co-founder of business & financial weekly *Financial World;* Mar. 11 in New York.

James A. Hard, 111, oldest U.S. Civil War veteran, next-to-last survivor of 2,675,000 men who served in Union forces (last: Albert Woolson, 106, of Duluth, Minn.); Mar. 11 in Rochester, N.Y. [See p. 72D]

Edwin Brett Hart, 78, nutritionist; Mar. 12, Madison, Wis.

Dr. James William McBain, 70, Stanford U. authority on colloidal chemistry; Mar. 12 in Palo Alto, Calif.

Dr. Howard C. Moloy, 50, specialist & researcher in obstetrics & gynecology; Mar. 13 in New York of heart attack.

Carlos Montenegro, 49, Bolivian ex-diplomat & Cabinet minister, foe of "Yankee imperialism"; Mar. 11 in New York.

James Campbell Rice, 82, ex-rowing coach at Harvard, Penn, Columbia; Mar. 14 in New York.

Seth Whitley Richardson, 73, attorney who served in numerous Federal investigations during Hoover-FDR-Truman era, chief counsel for 1946 Congressional probe of Pearl Harbor, ex-chrmn. of Loyalty & Subversive Activities Control boards; Mar. 17 in Washington. [See Vol. XI, p. 180E]

Rev. Charles Henry Riggs, 61, Congregational missionary to China for 36 years who worked to introduce modern farming methods there; Mar. 13 in New York.

John (Jack) Ryder, 77, retired Boston Coll. track coach who trained many AAU track stars; Mar. 13 in Boston.

Dr. O. L. Sponsler, 73, UCLA botanist who discovered molecular structure of cellulose; Mar. 14, Sherman Oaks, Calif.

Benjamin C. Stone, 62, extension dir. of Jewish Agri. Society, ed. of *Jewish Farmer;* Mar. 8 in New York.

William H. Strang Jr., 70, owner of outstanding harness-racing horses; Mar. 8 in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Albert Bacheller Wells, 80, retired chrmn. of bd. of trustees of Amer. Optical Co.; Mar. 10 in La Jolla, Calif.

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Scores Curbs on Teachers. Increasing "restraints" in the teaching profession are intensifying the teacher shortage, U.S. Education Comm. Earl J. McGrath said in his annual report Mar. 14. McGrath urged a nationwide survey of the teacher shortage and said "infringements on freedom of expression & of teaching, for example, exist to a degree which alert young professional workers find it difficult to accept." (The U.S. Office of Education reported Mar. 7 that the Federal Govt. contributed $315,702,680 in the year ended June 30, 1952, to construction & operation of schools in areas in which Federal projects swelled the school population.) [See pp. 84H, 37C; Vol. XII, 99L]

French Jewish community leader Baron Guy de Rothschild blamed the French Roman Catholic Church Mar. 17 for the disappearance of 2 Jewish boys, Gerald & Robert Finaly, and compared the ramifications of the "kidnapping" to the Dreyfus case. French Chief Rabbi Jacob Kaplan said Mar. 16 that Catholic Church officials had promised to search for the boys so they could be turned over to their Jewish relatives. [See p. 78L] . . . **Presbyterian** Established Church of Scotland will participate in a British coronation for the first time next June, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, announced Mar. 17. [See p. 29H] . . . **Gideon Society's** distribution of free copies of the King James Bible in Rutherford, N.J. public schools was "bad policy" but not unconstitutional or illegal, New Jersey Superior Court Judge J. Wallace Leyden ruled Mar. 15. Jewish & Roman Catholic parents had sought a permanent injunction against the Bible distribution. [See Vol. XII, p. 73D-E] . . . **Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.** announced Mar. 7 the establishment of the Union Carbide Educational Fund, a yearly grant of $500,000 for 400 undergraduate scholarships in 24 liberal arts & technical colleges. [See p. 72H]

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive*	Post	Date
Amer. Jewish Historical Soc.	Dr. S. W. Baron[1]	Pres.	Feb. 15
Colorado Univ. (Denver)	Dr. Ward Darley[2]	Pres.	Feb. 28
Columbia U. (N.Y.)	Dr. J. L. Krout[3]	Provost	Mar. 2
	Dr. W. C. Warren[4]	Law Dean	Mar. 2
Ford Foundtn. East Eur. Fund	D. C. Munford[5]	Dir.	Feb. 24
Methodist Church, German Cent. Conf.[6]	Dr. Friederich Wunderlich[7]	Bishop	Feb. 26
Natl. Aviation Eductn. Cncl.	Dr. J. L. Larson[8]	Pres.	Feb. 13
Northland Coll. (Ashland, Wis.)	Dr. Gus Turbeville	Pres.	Mar. 12
Protestant Gen. Comm. on Chaplains	Rev. M. J. Creeger[9]	Dir.	Mar. 7
Temple U. (Phila.)	Bishop F. P. Corson	Chrmn.[10]	Mar. 11
RESIGNATIONS			
Kansas City U.	Dr. C. R. Decker, 48	Pres.[11]	Feb. 27
Tuskegee (Ala.) Inst.	Dr. F. D. Patterson[12]	Pres.	Mar. 11

*For full names see Index [1]Of N.Y., succeeded Lee M. Friedman of Boston [2]Succeeded Robert L. Stevens who resigned to become pres. of the Bottcher Foundtn. of Denver [3]Succeeded Dr. G. L. Kirk [See p. 7L] [4]Succeeded Dean Y. B. Smith [See Vol. XII, p. 375M-N] [5]Succeeded Donald A. Lowrie [See Vol. XII, p. 420H] [6]For both East & West Germany [7]Pres. of Meth. Theological Seminary, Frankfort, Ger.; succeeded the late Bishop J. W. E. Sommer [See Vol. XII, p. 340K] [8]Of Mount Vernon, N.Y. [9]Of N.Y., succeeded T. A. Rymer [10]Acting Pres. in absence of Dr. R. L. Johnson, on leave as director of the Intl. Information Admin. [See p. 59K-L; Vol. XII, 164F] [11]Resigned after a faculty dispute in which the univ. vice-pres. & 3 deans quit Feb. 25 in protest against his administration [12]Effective June 1, to succeed Dr. Channing H. Tobias as director of Phelps Stokes Fund [See p. 7L]

SPORTS

Braves to Milwaukee, Browns' Shift Blocked. Natl. League clubowners meeting in St. Petersburg, Fla. Mar. 18 unanimously approved immediate transfer of the Boston Braves to Milwaukee (pop. 871,047 in city & suburbs). It was the first relocation of a major league franchise since 1903 when the present AL N.Y. Yankees moved from Baltimore. Amer. League clubowners had rejected Mar. 16 a plan to move the St. Louis Browns to Baltimore this year.

American Assn. owners accepted a transfer of the Milwaukee AA franchise (owned by the Braves) to Toledo [see Vol. XII, p. 204A]. The Braves, an "eastern" NL team, traded 1953 schedules with Pittsburgh, which transferred from "western" status for scheduling purposes. The Braves were to play home games in a new $5 million Milwaukee County Stadium now seating 28,011 in grandstand & 7,900 in bleachers but due to be expanded to 48,000 capacity. Braves Pres. Lou Perini, Boston contractor, said he was forced to move the Braves, who had drawn poor attendance in Boston, because of Milwaukee's demands for a major league club after he had blocked the Browns' efforts to relocate there this year. Milwaukee was in the AL until 1902 when its club moved to St. Louis and became the Browns.

Amer. League owners meeting in Tampa Mar. 16 rejected, 5-2, a plan by Browns Pres. Bill Veeck to move his club this year to Baltimore, now in the Intl. League. They held that the transfer could not be worked out adequately before the season's opening Apr. 13. [See Vol. XII, p. 400D-E]

Other Baseball News. Pres. August A. Busch Jr. of the St. Louis Cardinals reversed the stand of ex-Pres. Fred Saigh and said Mar. 14 he would accept reciprocal agreements on radio & television rights with other NL clubs. [See p. 64B-C; Vol. XII, 400E] . . . The St. Louis Browns sold pitcher Gene Bearden, 32, to the Chicago White Sox Mar. 18. [See Vol. XII, p. 60F]

Basketball. College conference champions (Mar. 14):

BIG 10—Indiana. BIG 7—Kansas. EASTERN (IVY) LEAGUE—Pennsylvania. MO. VALLEY—Okla. A&M. SKYLINE—Wyoming. SOUTHERN—Wake Forest (Mar 7). SOUTHWEST—Tex. Christian (Mar. 3). [See XII, 84F]

College tournaments: Natl. Invitation in N.Y.—won Mar. 14 by Seton Hall, 58-46 over St. John's (Bklyn.). Natl. Assn. of Intercoll. Athletics (NAIA) in Kansas City—won Mar. 14 for 2d straight year by Southwest Mo. State College (Springfield), 79 to 71 over Hamline U. (St. Paul). Natl. Coll. Athletic Assn. (NCAA) in Kansas City—won Mar. 18 by Indiana, 69 to 68 over Kansas. [See Vol. XII, pp. 100H, 92J]

NATL. BASKETBALL ASSN. (Pro.)

Final standings Mar. 18

Eastern Division	W.	L.	PC.	Western Division	W.	L.	PC.
New York	47	23	.671	Minneapolis	48	22	.686
Syracuse	47	24	.662	Rochester	44	26	.629
Boston	46	25	.648	Fort Wayne	36	33	.522
Baltimore	16	54	.229	Indianapolis	28	43	.394
Philadelphia	12	57	.174	Milwaukee	27	44	.380

[See Vol. XII, p. 92J]

Boxing. Middleweight Randy Turpin of Britain was declared winner of a scheduled 10-round fight with Walter Cartier of New York Mar. 17 in London after Cartier was disqualified in the 2d round for holding. [See Vol. XII, p. 348E] . . . Syracuse U. won the Intercoll. Boxing Assn. tourney for the 5th straight year Mar. 13-14 in Syracuse, N.Y. Heavyweight winner: Cal Quensted of Maryland. [See Vol. XII, p. 84F-G] . . . The Wisconsin State Athletic Comm. suspended light heavyweights Dan Bucceroni & Fred (Rocky) Jones Mar. 13 for failure to appear for scheduled fights in Milwaukee. [See Vol. XII, p. 276G]

Football. A 19-day trial of a federal anti-trust suit against the Natl. Football League ended Mar. 12 in Philadelphia. (Fed. Judge Allen K. Grim was not expected to give a decision before September.) The Govt. charged that the NFL's radio & television policy violated Federal anti-trust laws. The NFL contended that broadcast restrictions were vital to continuance of pro football and that football was a sport, not an interstate business within Federal jurisdiction. [See p. 64C; Vol. XI, 328K] . . . Ex-SMU coach H. N. (Rusty) Russell became head coach at Schreiner Institute, Kerrville, Tex. Mar. 11. [See p. 40E]

Golf. $10,000 St. Petersburg (Fla.) Open: won Mar. 15 by E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Ardmore, Okla. for $2,000. [See Vol. XII, pp. 84H, 12E-F] . . . Women's Titleholders Tournament at Augusta, Ga.: won Mar. 15 for the 5th time by Patty Berg of St. Andrews, Ill. for $1,000. [See p. 80L; Vol. XII, 92K]

Ice Hockey. Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. championship in Colorado Springs, Colo.: won Mar. 14 for the 3d straight time by Michigan, 7 to 3, over Minnesota. [See Vol. XII, p. 92K-L] . . . The Cleveland Barons clinched the Amer. Hockey League championship Mar. 15. [See Vol. XII, p. 140E-F]

Horse Racing. $59,500 Gulfstream Park (Miami) Handicap Mar. 14: won by Charfran Stable's Crafty Admiral, Ken Church up, for $37,400. [See p. 56B] . . . Irish Govt.'s purchase of Tulyar was approved Mar. 11 by Parliament, 65-23. [See p. 56B-C]

Motorcycling. Amer. Motorcycle Assn. 200-mi. expert race at Daytona Beach, Fla. Mar. 15: won by Paul Goldsmith of St. Claire Shores, Mich., driving a Harley-Davidson at a record 94.45 avg. mph. Clifford (Red) Farwell of Puyallup, Wash., a driver, & Charles Gerrard, 47, of Cocoa, Fla., a spectator, were killed and 6 others were hurt in accidents during the race. [See XII, p. 252K]

Skiing. Natl. Combined Open championships at Aspen, Colo.: won Mar. 15 by Ralph Miller of Dartmouth & Sally Neidlinger of Los Angeles. [See p. 80M-N] . . . First U.S. Senior (age 32 to 50) championships at Franconia, N.H.: downhill title won Mar. 14 by Robert Skinner, 34, of Newport N.H.; slalom & Alpine combined titles won Mar. 15 by Sel Hannah of Franconia. . . . U.S. 18-km. cross-country title at Paul Smith's, N.Y.: won Mar. 14 by Tauno Pulkkinen, 29, of Brooklyn. [See Vol. XII, p. 84H-J]

Tennis. First Masters Invitation tournament winners at St. Augustine, Fla. Mar. 14-15: men's singles—Art Larsen of San Leandro, Calif.; women's singles—Doris Hart of Coral Gables, Fla.; mixed doubles—Miss Hart & Vic Seixas of Philadelphia. [See p. 64G; Vol. XII, 416K] . . . Lewis Hoad, 18, defeated John Bromwich, 34, to retain the Australian hard court title Mar. 14 at Sydney. [See p. 24E; Vol. XII, 308G]

Track. Navy Lt. Ken. Wiesner set a world & U.S. indoor high jump record of 6 ft. 9⅞ in. Mar. 14 at the *Milwaukee Journal* games. [See p. 32H] . . . Oxford defeated Cambridge 73 to 53 Mar. 14 in their annual meet in London. [See Vol. XII, 408H]